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BENCH AND BAR

of Washington County, Arkansas

1828 - 1961

By

O. E. WILLIAMS



Published by the

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

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THE BENCH AND BAR

of Washington County

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OSCAR E. WILLIAMS

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THE BENCH AND BAR OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

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THE Bench and Bar of Washington County, Arkansas, has been one of great ability and has numbered among its members some of the most brilliant legal lights of the State.

DAVID WALKER

One of the first lawyers to locate in Washington County was Judge David Walker, who came to Arkansas in 1830 and after passing an examination was admitted to the bar and located in Fayetteville. He was a native of Kentucky and had practiced there a short time before coming to Arkansas. His license to practice law in Arkansas was granted October 15, 1830 and was as follows:

David Walker Esqr having produced to us a license to practice law signed by Henry P. Broadnax and Benj. Monroe, two of the Circuit Court Judges of the State of Kentucky, and we having examined him touching his fitness and ability to practice law, find him duly qualified. These are therefore to license and permit the said David Walker to practice law in the Superior and Inferior courts of this Territory. Witness our hands and seals this 15th day of October 1830 as Judges of the Superior Court for the Territory aforesaid.

Benj. Johnson (Seal)
Edward Cross (Seal)

He had meager opportunities for securing an education but he had indomitable will that enabled him to rise above adverse circumstances and he soon became a leader at the bar. He was first elected prosecuting attorney and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1836. In 1846 he was defeated for Congress by Archibald Yell. He was elected to the Supreme Court of Arkansas in 1848 and served until 1855 when he resigned. In 1861 he was elected to the Secession Convention and was chosen president of that body. He was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1866 and was ousted by General C.H. Smith, Military Commander of the sub-district of Arkansas, in 1868, under Reconstruction acts. He was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1874 and held the position until the spring of 1878 when failing health and growing infirmities compelled him to resign. He died at Fayetteville in 1879 at the age of 73 years.

He was a man of uncompromising integrity, indomitable energy and great native ability and had few equals in Arkansas as an advocate and jurist. Albert Pike paid this tribute to him:

He was an excellently equipped lawyer, well grounded in the principles of legal science, a man of logical intellect, of keen perception, of mental energy and force, and impressive and forcible speaker, and an antagonist to cope with at the Bar was no easy matter for any one.

ARCHIBALD YELL

Soon after Judge Walker's arrival in Fayetteville, Archibald Yell came to Fayetteville as territorial judge. The only record of Yell's appointment shows that President Andrew Jackson appointed him Judge of the Superior Court on March 3, 1833, but we know that he served under some kind of authority as Territorial Judge from 1832 to 1836. Judge Walker, who wrote the inscription on his monument, and was his close personal friend, said he was Territorial Judge in 1832. Hallum says he was appointed in 1832 after he had been offered the governorship of Florida or the territorial judgeship in Arkansas and that he chose the latter and soon thereafter came to Fayetteville and served until statehood. He was elected to Congress in 1836 and 1838. In 1840 he was elected Governor and served until 1844. He was again elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1846, but soon thereafter resigned and organized a regiment for service in the Mexican War. He was killed in the battle of Buena Vista, near Saltillo, Mexico on February 23, 1847. In view of his holding the above offices and his service in the War with Mexico, he had little opportunity to practice law in Arkansas, although he had practiced in Fayetteville, Tennessee before coming to Arkansas. Albert Pike said of him: "I never met Archibald Yell but once in a court room and cannot speak of him as a lawyer.....He was a lawyer in the days of the territory and was in attendance as such at the court held by Judge Benjamin Johnson at Crawford Old Court House in the winter of 1835-36."

Yell was not the equal, perhaps, of some other Arkansas lawyers in either native intellect or education; however, he possessed a great degree of personal magnetism and as a politician he was without a peer.

SEBRON G. SNEED

Sebron Graham Sneed came to Arkansas from Missouri about 1830. In 1833 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his circuit and was defeated for re-election. In 1844 he was elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit and served four years. He was not highly educated and had but a limited acquaintance with the text books of his profession, but he was a powerful advocate before a jury. He was a man of fine physique and thoroughly versed in human nature and during his residence here he was one of the most conspicuous figures before the Bar in northwest Arkansas. He moved to Austin, Texas and died there 1883. (See "Judge Sebron G. Sneed", by W.J.Lemke in FLASHBACK, October 1958)

JOHN B. COSTA

John B. Costa was an Italian by birth. He studied law in Fayetteville under Judge S. G. Sneed, and married the latter's daughter. He went to Texas with Judge Sneed and died there a few years later.

MARTIN KIDDER WALKER

Martin Kidder Walker, brother of Judge David Walker, was admitted to the Bar, although he was a teacher and practiced little if any.

ROYAL T. WHEELER

Royal T. Wheeler came to Fayetteville from Kentucky but did not remain long. He married a sister of Judge David Walker and moved to Texas where he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court. He was a highly educated, polished gentleman and a lawyer of great ability.

JONAS M. TEBBETTS

Jonas M. Tebbetts was a native of New Hampshire. He came to Fayetteville in the 1830s and remained until the beginning of the War Between the States, when he returned to the North. In 1844 he was elected prosecuting attorney and in 1850 became a member of the legislature. He was subsequently an attorney for the State Bank and he accumulated a goodly fortune.

(See brief sketch of the life of Jonas M. Tebbetts, by Thos. M. Galey, in FLASHBACK, May 1953.)

J. M. HOGE

J. M. Hoge was born in Tennessee in 1806. In early youth he attracted the attention of Judge Felix Grundy and became a sort of protege of that distinguished gentleman. After graduating from the National University, he studied law with Judge Grundy and was admitted to the bar in 1827. Soon after, he came to Washington County and for the first two years lived in a cabin on the farm of the Rev. Andrew Buchanan where he engaged in teaching school. He then removed to Fayetteville and opened a law office. In 1836 he was elected judge of the Fourth Judicial District and in 1840 was re-elected. Near the close of his second term he moved to Bentonville and just before the beginning of the War Between the States, he went to California where he acted as correspondent for various newspapers. He died in Colorado in 1874. He was an able jurist, the wielder of a facile pen. He was a ready debater.

ISAAC MURPHY

Isaac Murphy was a Tennessean who came to Fayetteville about 1840, and subsequently removed to Huntsville in Madison County. In 1856 he was elected to represent Madison and Benton counties in the State Senate and in 1861 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention which passed the Ordinance of Secession. He was a Union man and voted against the ordinance and when the Federal army secured control of the state in 1864, he was made Governor and served in that capacity for four years. He was a quiet unobtrusive man, somewhat visionary in his ideas but always thoroughly honest.

P. P. VAN HOOSE

P. P. Van Hoose was a brother of James H. Van Hoose and was educated at Ozark Institute, in which he subsequently became a professor. He was a thorough scholar and a lawyer of ability, cut off by death in the prime of life.

WILLIAMSON S. OLDHAM

Williamson S. Oldham was born in Franklin County, Tennessee in 1810. He received a liberal education and studied law. For a time he practiced law in Winchester, Tennessee. He came to Fayetteville in 1835 and became an attorney for the Branch State Bank in 1837. From 1838 to 1842 he represented Washington County in the legislature and was Speaker of the House. While in Fayetteville he married Col. James McKissick's daughter. In 1850 he moved to Austin, Texas, where he became influential in the social and political life of that state. During the War Between the States, he was representative from Texas in the Confederate Senate. He was a man of considerable ability and an able and influential lawyer. He died at Austin, Texas.

WILLIAM McKNIGHT BALL

William McKnight Ball, a lawyer and well-known political leader in Washington County, was an early arrival in Fayetteville. He was one of the incorporators of the Fayetteville Female Academy and cashier of the Branch State Bank. With the failure of the Branch State Bank in 1842, he, with others who were officials in the Branch State Bank and its branches, received considerable criticism. Soon after that he moved to Texas.

MATTHEW LEEPER

Matthew Leeper was born in Lincolnton, Lincoln County, North Carolina on April 4, 1804. He came to Arkansas Territory from Tennessee and settled in Fayetteville in the spring of 1829. He was appointed receiver of the Land Office by President Jackson and served in that capacity through each administration to that of Zachary Taylor. He was a lawyer but not a Fayetteville practitioner. He was a man of considerable means and built a number of homes in the new town. In 1856 he was appointed Indian Agent by James Buchanan and under the Confederate government was Agent for the Indians north of the Rio Grande and south of the Arkansas River. He lived in Sherman, Texas, for many years, passing away in his 90th year in July 1894.

J. R. PETTIGREW

J. R. Pettigrew was a native Arkansan, having been born in Hempstead County in 1829. He was educated in Ozark Institute at Mt. Comfort and Arkansas College at Fayetteville. In about 1850 he began the study of law with Major Reagan. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar and became a partner of Major Reagan. He afterward married Major Reagan's daughter. He served in the Confederate army and in 1866 was elected to the legislature. In 1879 he was elected Journal Clerk of the U.S. Senate. In 1882 President Arthur appointed him a member of the Utah Commission, which position he held until his death in 1886. Colonel Pettigrew had a good deal of natural ability. His manner was modest and retiring, but pleasant and companionable.

(See Hallum: pages 363-364)

L. D. EVANS

L. D. Evans came to Arkansas from Tennessee and after several years residence in Fayetteville, removed to Texas where he became judge of the Supreme Court. He was not a good speaker but was a close student and was a fairly successful lawyer. Physically he was a large, fine-looking man and possessed a strong intellect.

HIRAM DAVIS

Hiram Davis was a native of Missouri who came to Washington County in 1832 or 1833. He studied law under Judge David Walker and subsequently became a partner with him. He was a thorough lawyer and a good counselor but was not a fluent speaker. In 1874 he was elected county judge and filled that office until his death in 1879. He went to California during the Gold Rush.

(Four letters written by Judge Davis from California appear in the May 1959 issue of FLASHBACK, published by the Washington County Historical Society.)

ALFRED W. ARRINGTON

Alfred W. Arrington was one of the most unique characters ever at the bar in northwest Arkansas. He was born September 17, 1810 in Iredell County, North Carolina. He is said to have been a child prodigy with a flair for verse and a love of classical literature; but nothing can be said of certainty about him before the age of 20 when he appeared in Indiana as a Methodist preacher. He came to Arkansas from Missouri some time in the 1830s and for a time was a school teacher and a Methodist circuit rider. He finally turned to the law and soon became noted for the brilliance of his imagination and the success which he attained in practice in the courts.

Being of a poetic temperament, he possessed much dramatic power and as a reporter of remarkable trials, he became celebrated. Among his most famous reports is the imaginative account of a trial in Conway County, in which the Rev. John Taylor and an Indian maiden were the chief characters. In a collection of similar sketches published in pamphlet form, entitled "The Regulators of the Southwest", he gave an account of the hanging of the supposed murderers of the Wright family at Cane Hill, which gave great offense to those engaged in the affair and their friends.

In 1842 he was elected to the legislature on the Whig ticket. Soon after the expiration of his term he went to Texas; and subsequently he removed to Chicago. Here he died early in the 1870s after having attained a high reputation as a lawyer and orator. He was very erratic in his manner of living and lacked mental balance. He renounced the ministry and became an infidel and later renounced his infidelity. He frequently indulged in fits of dissipation and did many things to destroy the confidence of the people in him.

(For an excellent account, see "The History of Alfred W. Arrington", by Ted Worley, in the Arkansas Historical Quarterly, Volume XIV, Number 4. Also, see Hallum's "Biographical and Pictorial History of Arkansas," page 280.)

JAMES P. NEAL

James P. Neal came to Washington County in 1829. He studied law in the office of Wilburn D. Reagan and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He remained in Fayetteville until 1854 with the exception of one year spent in the Mexican War. In 1854 he removed to Texas, where he practiced until about 1870. He returned to Fayetteville from Texas in 1871 and platted the town of Prairie Grove.

Neal was cited for contempt of court on June 16, 1845. He had stuck on the office door of Judge S. G. Sneed a note saying: "Sebron Sneed is a dam'd base and corrupt man." The court ordered his name stricken from the roll of attorneys for six months, from which order he appealed to the Supreme Court of Arkansas. The Supreme Court, in the case of Neal v. State, 9 Ark. 259, reversed and dismissed the case on the ground that there was no showing that the statement was meant in contempt of the court or judge with reference to any court transaction, and that the judge was subject to abuse the same as any other citizen might be.

(See FLASHBACK, April 1955, pages 19-21)

ELIAS C. BOUDINOT

Elias C. Boudinot was born the first day of August 1835 near Rome, Georgia, son of Kill-kee-nah, a Cherokee of royal lineage, later called Elias Boudinot in honor of a Frenchman who was a devoted friend when they were in school in Cornwell, Connecticut, whence Kill-kee-nah had been sent from Georgia.

Elias C. Boudinot came to Fayetteville in 1856. He studied law in the office of Alfred M. Wilson and was admitted to practice in state and federal courts. For a time he was associate editor of the Arkansian in Fayetteville. He was elected secretary of the Secession Convention in 1861, Judge David Walker of Fayetteville being president. At the age of 25 Boudinot was made chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Espousing the cause of the Confederacy, he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Before the war Boudinot was identified with all civic affairs in Fayetteville, being an alderman and incorporator of schools. He was a delegate to the Confederate Congress from the Cherokee Nation. Later he was representative of the Cherokees before the national Congress and was a general favorite in Washington. He was a national figure. He was an accomplished musician and orator. He removed to Fort Smith, where he died.

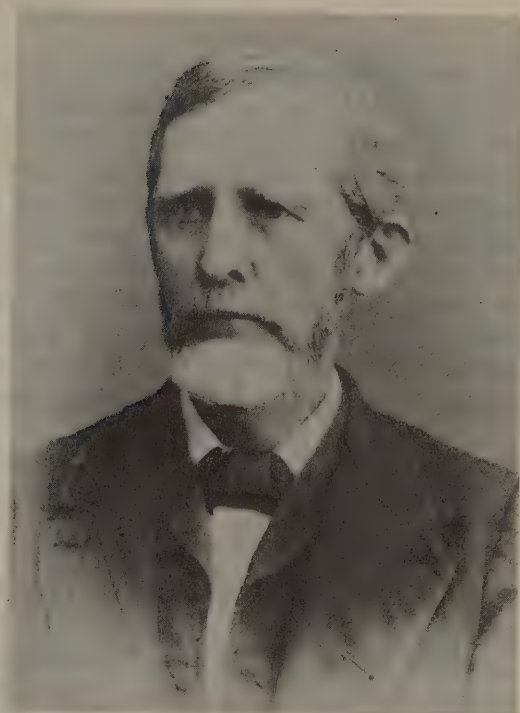
(See Hallum: pages 349 to 359)

H. F. THOMASON

General Thomason came to Washington County with his father in 1829 and in 1846 began the study of law with Wilburn D. Reagan. He was admitted to the bar in 1847 and in 1851 was elected prosecuting attorney which office he held for two terms. In 1857 he removed to Van Buren.



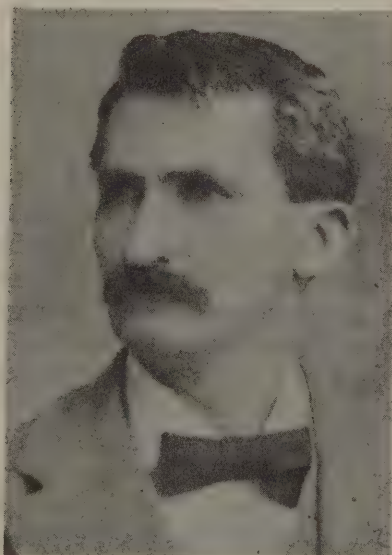
JAMES M. PITTMAN
Circuit Judge
Washington County



LAFAYETTE GREGG
Associate Justice
Arkansas Supreme Court



ALF M. WILSON



ROBERT J. WILSON



ALLEN M. WILSON

Three generations of a pioneer Washington County family.
All three served as Mayor of Fayetteville.

WILBURN D. REAGAN

Wilburn D. Reagan came from Tennessee in 1830 and located in what is now Carroll County. He followed school teaching for two or three years and then began the study of law under Judge S. G. Sneed. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar and the next year elected to the legislature. In 1838 he removed to Fayetteville and in 1840 served in the General Assembly from Washington County. With the exception of some eight or ten years in Texas, he was a resident of Fayetteville. As a prosecutor he was industrious and energetic and highly successful. He was extremely aggressive and was wont to rely for success on sarcasm and invective and his ability to brow-beat witnesses and over-awe juries rather than upon law and skillful presentation of his case, according to Goodspeed's history.

(See Goodspeed: pages 201-202)

BENJAMIN F. BOONE and LAFAYETTE BOONE

Benjamin Franklin Boone and Lafayette Boone, sons of Dr. James Boone, were members of the bar, although Lafayette Boone, so far as we know, never had a law office. Benjamin Franklin Boone in 1851 was listed in the American Legal Association as being from Huntsville; later he practiced in Fayetteville. A card of his listed him as an attorney-at-law located at Boones Grove, Washington County, Arkansas, where he operated a large farm, having a number of Negro slaves. He also had a general merchandise store and was postmaster at Boones Grove. Boones Grove was about one mile south of the present village of Elkins.

(See Arkansas Historical Society Quarterly, Volume III, No. 1)

THOMAS M. GUNTER

Thomas Montague Gunter, farmer, lawyer, soldier, statesman, was born on a farm in Warren County, Tennessee, September 8, 1826. He was graduated from Irving College in 1850. He studied law while teaching school. Having a cousin in Fayetteville, H. F. Thomason, who was a successful lawyer, he came to Fayetteville in 1853 and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He served in the Confederate army and rose to the rank of Lieutenant in Brooks' regiment. He afterward became Lt. Colonel of a battalion of cavalry known as Gunter's Battalion. He fought in the battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, being a brigade commander. After the war he returned to practice law in Fayetteville. In 1875 he was elected to Congress from this district and served ten years. He also served as prosecuting attorney of this judicial district.

Out of the Past

At the June 1833 term of Circuit Court in Fayetteville, one Samuel Wackard was tried for stealing a steer valued at \$12. The jury found him guilty and assessed a \$24 fine and "that he receive five lashes upon his bare back and stand in the pillory 15 minutes."

ALFRED M. WILSON

For nearly half a century Alfred M. Wilson was one of the most able and honored members of the Fayetteville bar. He came to the county in 1837 and then was appointed prosecuting attorney for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, which consisted of ten counties. He served in that capacity for four years and subsequently he was appointed attorney to wind up the business of the Branch State Bank of Fayetteville. In 1848 he was elected to the legislature and in 1852 was appointed U.S. District Attorney in the Western District of Arkansas, and was re-appointed in 1856. Afterward he held no official position but he exercised very considerable influence in the Democratic party in Arkansas and was an important factor in delivering the state from the rule of the carpetbaggers. He served as Mayor of Fayetteville, as did his son and grandson later.

(See Hallum, page 282)

LAFAYETTE GREGG

Lafayette Gregg was born in 1827 in Alabama and came to Fayetteville when he was ten years old. He was educated at Ozark Institute at Mt. Comfort and later taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar and began practicing about 1850. He was elected to the legislature in 1855. From 1856 to 1862 he served as prosecuting attorney. During the War between the States he rose to the rank of Colonel in the Union army. From 1868 to 1871 he was on the Supreme Bench of Arkansas. He declined a second term, returning to Fayetteville to practice law. He was influential in securing the location of the University in Fayetteville. He served as a trustee of the University and was a very active member of the Board. Lafayette Gregg was Judge of the First Chancery District from 1865 to 1868. He died in 1891.

ALFRED W. GREGG

Alfred W. Gregg, son of Judge Lafayette Gregg, was born in Fayetteville on October 8, 1855 and died August 21, 1880. He was a university graduate and an attorney with a bright future and was called away in early manhood after practicing for a short time.

LAFAYETTE WILLIAM GREGG

Lafayette William Gregg, son of Judge Lafayette Gregg, was born in Fayetteville on April 5, 1861. After practicing in Fayetteville for a time, he moved to Fort Smith and practiced there until his death. He was past middle age at the time of his death. He was an able lawyer.

JAMES DAVID WALKER

James David Walker, citizen, lawyer, soldier, U.S.Senator, was born in Kentucky on December 13, 1830, and came to Arkansas in 1847. He attended the Ozark Institute at Mt. Comfort. He was admitted to the local bar in 1850. He was elected Circuit Judge of this district but was prevented from serving by the outbreak of the war. He was Colonel in the Confederate army. After the war he resumed law practice here and later was appointed Solicitor General of the State but declined to serve. In 1879 he represented Arkansas in the U.S.Senate as colleague of Augustus H. Garland. In 1857 he married Miss Mary Walker, daughter of Judge David Walker, his first cousin. He was the father of Vol and Wythe Walker, noted lawyers of Fayetteville. Senator Walker was a man of strong convictions, strict honesty, high principles, and was recognized as a leader of the bar. When offered a seat on the Supreme Court of Arkansas, he declined and referred them to his uncle, Judge David Walker, who had been on the Supreme bench before the war. Senator Walker's knowledge and use of the law was profound and his pleading before juries was always impressive.

CHARLES WHITING WALKER

Charles Whiting Walker, the son of Judge David Walker, was born December 24, 1835. He was a graduate of Princeton University. He was in the Confederate army and after the war took up the practice of law in Fayetteville as a partner of Thomas M. Gunter and spent his life here. He was a member of the city council, Mayor, Circuit Clerk, representative in the legislature, and delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1868. He died at the age of 88. For many years he owned the famous Tebbetts house at 118 East Dickson street, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Green.

JAMES VOLNEY WALKER

James Volney Walker was born March 11, 1859 and died December 20, 1933. He was the son of Senator J. D. Walker and Mary Walker, daughter of Judge David Walker. He graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1877 at the age of 18 years and studied law under his father and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He practiced with his father and later formed a partnership with his brother, J. Wythe Walker, which lasted until the death of Wythe Walker in 1928. He was appointed U.S.District Attorney of the Central District of the Indian Territory in 1895 but resigned after six months of service. In 1886 he was elected prosecuting attorney of this district and served one term. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1917. In 1922 he was elected to the legislature to represent Washington County during the memorable session of 1923 when strenuous attempts were made to move the University from Fayetteville. He and Senator Robert J. Wilson ably defended Washington County and the City of Fayetteville. He was president of the Arkansas Bar Association in 1921-1923. The Vol Walker Library at the University of Arkansas was named for him. As a man, as a citizen and a lawyer, we do not believe that any one superior to Vol Walker has ever lived in Arkansas.



JUDGE DAVID WALKER



VOL WALKER



WYTHE WALKER



C. W. "WHITE" WALKER

J. WYTHE WALKER

J. Wythe Walker, son of Senator J.D.Walker and Mary Walker and brother of Vol Walker, was born January 26, 1866 and died December 22, 1928. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and was one of the foremost trial lawyers in Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas, and is said to have defended more than 150 persons charged with capital offense and only one client suffered the extreme penalty. He was a brilliant speaker, quick in repartee and strong in invective. It is said he was one time trying a case before Justice of the Peace William Walker Bishop. William Walker Bishop and his brother, Wythe Walker Bishop, commonly known as "Bud" Bishop or "Bish", were brought up near the Walker home and were named after the Walker family. Wythe Walker failed to have a witness present that the J.P. thought should have been there, so he told Mr. Walker he should fine him for contempt of court. Mr.Walker responded, "Fine and be damned." Justice of the Peace Bishop said, "I fine you \$10 for contempt of court." Mr. Walker replied, "Fine and be damned. You are a disgrace to the name of Walker."

JAMES MIDDLETON PITTMAN

Judge J. M. Pittman was born near Prairie Grove, Arkansas, May 1, 1838 and died August 20, 1900. He left home at the age of 13, clerked in a dry goods store for a while, then attended Ozark Institute, and at the age of 16 taught mathematics in Ozark Institute, term of 1854. He read law in the office of W. D. Reagan and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He served in the Confederate army in the War between the States, was in many battles, was captured and spent two years in the Federal prison on Johnson's Island, Ohio. He was Lt.Colonel of the 16th Arkansas Regiment. After the war he opened an office at Carrollton in Carroll County and in 1868 he moved to Fayetteville. He served in the state legislature during Reconstruction and was a member of the House of Representatives in 1871 when the University of Arkansas was established. He was elected Circuit Judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit in 1874 and served one term, was re-elected in 1882 and served another four-year term.

Out of the Past

The first legal hanging in Washington County was that of Crawford Burnett and his wife Lavinia, on Nov. 8, 1845, for the murder of a recluse named Jonathan Selby who lived near Cane Hill. Their son was hanged for the same crime a few months later. Sebron G. Sneed was judge at the Burnetts' trial in Fayetteville; A.B. Greenwood was prosecuting attorney; James C. Pittman clerk. Isaac Murphy, who was later to become Governor of Arkansas, was the chief defense attorney. At the trial of the Burnetts' son, Crawford Burnett, James P Neal and Isaac Strain acted as defense attorneys. The gallows on which the three Burnetts died was erected south of Fayetteville, on what was afterwards called Gallows Hill.

BENJAMIN R. DAVIDSON

Benjamin R. Davidson was born in Illinois in 1847. He came to Fayetteville in 1859. He read law under Senator J.D. Walker and after admission to the bar practiced both civil and criminal law until made general attorney for the Frisco railroad in 1880, in which capacity he served for 37 years. He died June 14, 1939. Major Davidson was not only an able lawyer but he was a public-spirited and religious man and was most generous with his means towards the Christian Church and all worthy benevolences, patriotic causes, and educational matters in this community. He was a courteous and timid gentleman.

Judge Jacob Trieber, for many years U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas, was a very sarcastic man and had many cutting things to say to attorneys who were trying cases before him. Carl Bell, secretary to Major Davidson for many years, tells of one occasion when Judge Trieber embarrassed Major Davidson by saying, "Well, Major Davidson, are you here with a few little technicalities this morning?" Major Davidson: "If your honor please" Judge Trieber: "You even deny that the Frisco is a railroad," to which Major Davidson replied, "Well, if your honor please, I want to put them on strict proof!" At that time, under our procedure, the answer had to deny specifically every allegation of a complaint or it was admitted as being true.

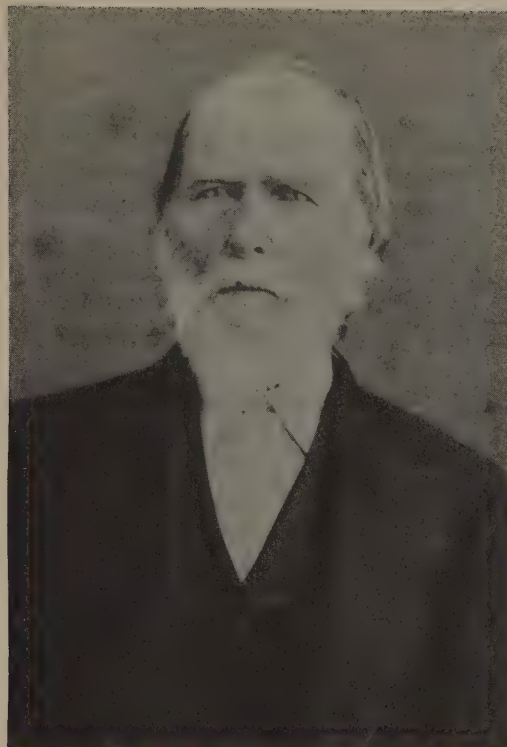
ALEXANDER SPOTTSWOOD VANDEVENTER

Col. Alexander S. Vandeventer, member of the Washington County bar for many years, was born near Jonesville, Lee County, Virginia in 1840. He came to Fayetteville after serving for the duration of the War between the States, in the Army of Virginia, C.S.A., General Robert E. Lee commanding.

He studied law under the direction of Maj. Wilburn D. Reagan. For many years he was in partnership with Col. T.M. Gunter. He was Mayor of Fayetteville when the first lights were installed around the Square. He was chief deputy in the office of U. S. Marshal Carroll at Ft. Smith during the historic period when Judge Isaac Parker was trying so desperately to stamp out lawlessness in the Indian Territory that he was called "The Hanging Judge."

According to war records, A. S. Vandeventer was credited with being the youngest Colonel in the Confederate army at 21. At the age of 22 he was appointed brevet Brigadier General by Gen. Robert E. Lee on the second day of the Battle of Chancellorsville and General Lee issued a citation to him for extraordinary valor. He began service in the army as Captain and was promoted rapidly. He was in many battles.

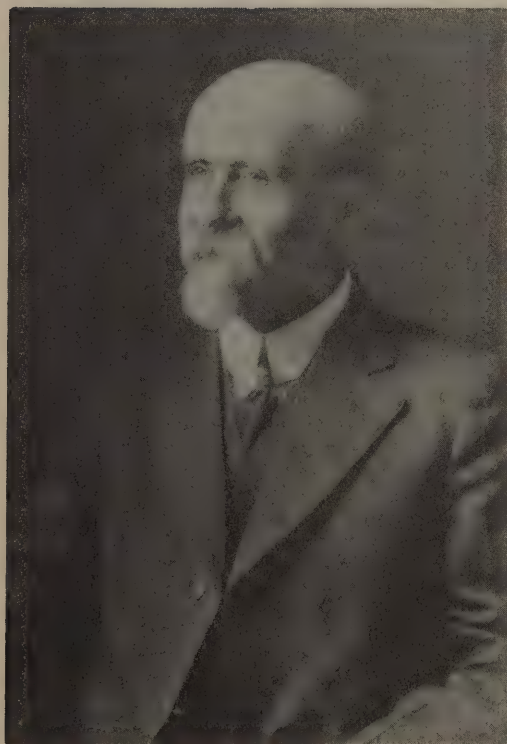
Colonel Vandeventer had two children who were well-known in Arkansas and elsewhere -- the late Willie Vandeventer Crockett and Mr. Eddie Vandeventer who still lives in Fayetteville. Col. A.S. Vandeventer died in Fayetteville April 26, 1910 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.



HIRAM DAVIS



A. S. VANDEVENTER



B. R. DAVIDSON



J. N. TILLMAN



WILLIAM H. HARRIS



JOHN H. HARRIS



WILLIAM H. HARRIS



JOHN H. HARRIS

ROBERT J. WILSON

Robert J. Wilson was the son of Alfred M. Wilson. He held many offices in this state. He was State Senator of this district for 20 years and was president of the Senate in 1901. He was always a champion of the University of Arkansas and was author of a measure that put two new buildings on the University campus. He was a very public-spirited citizen and for many years was secretary of the school board. He was an able ethical lawyer and had a great knowledge of land titles.

It is probably not very well known but there was a Law department of the Arkansas Industrial University which was authorized about 1890 but did not materialize. The Law faculty was F.M. Goar, LL.B., dean; Lafayette Gregg, B. R. Davidson, R.J. Wilson and J.V. Walker. Reynolds & Thomas in their history of the University of Arkansas, say: "The department failed to materialize." The following year (1891) the board declared that they acted in good faith in providing for it and commended the Zeal of Dean Goar in attempting the program but declared it inexpedient to advertise such an institution unless teaching was actually going on. In 1893 the University adopted the Law school at Little Rock as the Law department of the University and it opened in October 1893 with Frank M. Goar as dean.

EDWARD S. McDANIEL

Judge McDaniel was born in Tennessee in 1847 and died in 1929. He came to Fayetteville from Bentonville about 1898 and lived here a few years and went to Texas. He is buried in Bentonville. He served as judge of the 4th Judicial District from 1890 until 1900 and was one of the ablest judges the district ever had.

He was the trial judge who presided at the trial of Samuel F. Vaughan who was tried and convicted as accessory before the fact to murder of Andrew Gage. *Vaughan v. State*, 58 Ark. 353, 24 S.W. 885. The Supreme Court of Arkansas said, *inter alia*, in its opinion: "We think the aegis of the law has been held over every right of the appellant with a firm but impartial hand. The charge of the trial judge is too voluminous to copy into this opinion; but it covers every phase of the evidence, and is remarkably fair to the appellant. It clothes him with the presumption of innocence; gives him the benefit of his good character; hedges him round with the reasonable doubt, in several of the separate charges. It lays down proper criteria for the judging of his conduct; tells the jury in considering the weight and effect to be given to his acts, they should be mindful of his mental and physical condition. It lays the testimony of the accomplice upon the most crucial ordeal known to the law, and defines proper rules for weighing the testimony of all witnesses. The court below has held out a clean balance, perfectly poised. Appellant's case has been weighed and he must abide the verdict of his peers and the judgment of the law."

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

The third part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The fourth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

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The eleventh part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The twelfth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

The thirteenth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The fourteenth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

JOHN N. TILLMAN

John N. Tillman was born near Springfield, Mo. on December 13, 1859, but moved to Arkansas with his parents when a small boy and lived here until his death March 9, 1929. He graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1880 and thereafter taught school for three years, and while teaching he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1883. In 1884 John N. Tillman became Circuit Clerk of Washington County, which office he held until 1888. He served as a member of the Arkansas State Senate from 1889 to 1891. He was then elected Prosecuting Attorney of the 4th Judicial District, in which capacity he served six years. Thereafter he became Circuit Judge of the 4th Judicial District. In 1905 he was elected President of the University of Arkansas, a position which he held until 1912. Along about 1900 he was a partner in the practice of law with a former Circuit Judge, E. S. McDaniel, and for a time Homer L. Pearson had an office with them. In 1914 Judge Tillman was elected to the House of Representatives from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas and served until shortly before his death, which occurred on March 9, 1929.

OTHER LAWYERS OF 1889

The following lawyers are listed in Goodspeed's history, which was published in 1889. However, we do not have any information as to how much they practiced: William L. Gregg, C. R. Buckner, S.H. West, I.M. Partridge, S. E. Marrs, George W.M. Reed Jr., W.L. Stuckey, D.M. West and R.W. Carter.

LAWYERS OF 1904

The 1904 City Directory of Fayetteville lists the following Attorneys at Law:

Ray W. Buchanan	G. G. Stockard
B. R. Davidson	W. L. Stuckey
Hugh Dinsmore	A. S. Vandeventer
L. W. Gregg	Walker & Walker
W. H. Johns	E. B. Wall
E. S. McDaniel	Nathan B. Williams
W. S. Pollard	Robert J. Wilson
	Homer L. Pearson

Of the above, W. H. Johns practiced very little. Ray Buchanan was a son of John L. Buchanan who was president of the University of Arkansas from 1894 to 1902. He was admitted to the bar about 1900 and practiced for a few years. He was one of Washington County's representatives in the Legislature in 1913, 1915 and 1917.

We know little about W. L. Stuckey, except he is said to have been a lawyer of ability.

Dr. Charles Hillman Brough, later Governor of Arkansas, was admitted to the local bar in 1904 but the only practice he ever did was in representing the University in some matters.

OLIVER P. McDONALD

Oliver P. McDonald was born at Grinnell, Iowa, March 28, 1864, and died at Fayetteville, Arkansas on Jan. 31, 1920. After completing his education at Ames, Iowa, he taught school for some time in Iowa and California, and was engaged in the practice of law at Carroll, Iowa, for 15 years. Mr. McDonald came to Fayetteville in 1906 and was first associated with John Mayes in the practice of law and later with J.W. Grabiell.

JOHN W. GRABIEL

John W. Grabiell was born near Rushsylvania, Ohio, March 17, 1868. He received his liberal arts education at Ohio Northern University and Findlay College, and was admitted to the bar in 1900. He practiced at Bowling Green, Ohio until 1912, at which time he moved to Fayetteville where he resided and practiced law and was an active participant in civic and state affairs until his death in 1928. He was an able member of the bar and active in civic affairs, having been the first president of the Chamber of Commerce of Fayetteville. In the last years of his practice he was senior member of a firm composed of himself and Donald Trumbo, under the firm name of Grabiell and Trumbo.

GEORGE G. STOCKARD

George G. Stockard was probably more of a writer than a lawyer. He was a poet of no mean ability as evidenced by "War Eagle", "Carnahan Mills", "Arkansas", "My Old Home Town", and other poems. In the early 1930s he was editor of the Fayetteville Leader, a daily paper at Fayetteville owned by "Scotty" Taylor. George Stockard was the author of a satirical parody entitled "King Jeff I et al" which attracted a great deal of attention at the time and was probably based on some poem of Alexander Pope. The time given was 1906; the place, Arkansas. Some of the principal characters were: "Tillman, a circuit judge who seeks to be president of the University", "Jeff Davis, politician and governor, also president of the University Board", "Humphreys, chancery judge and a true friend of the governor." The following passages show the style of this poem:

Reagan (Hugh Reagan): But hold, here comes with cat-like tread

The trembling Judge, Sir John the Red - - - -

Vince: Have you consulted with our lord, Sir John?

i' faith it set his bear-like eyes a-glow

When we put named our scheme to set him forth

As head and master of yon lofty school.

.....

Humphreys: My friends, whate'er we say, let it be said

With bated breath; the times with treachery

Are full; the pedestal on which I stand

Shakes with the slightest motion of the air.

Judge Tillman was made president of the University of Arkansas in 1905, in place of Dr. Henry S. Hartzog who had served for three years. Mr. Stockard served in the Legislature as one of the Representatives from Washington County in 1903.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1950. At the same time, the population of rural areas has decreased from about 100 million in 1900 to about 50 million in 1950. This has led to a concentration of the population in urban areas, which has had a number of important consequences. One of the most important is that it has led to a change in the way of life of the majority of the population. In rural areas, the population has traditionally been engaged in agriculture, and the way of life has been based on the needs of the land. In urban areas, the population has traditionally been engaged in industry and commerce, and the way of life has been based on the needs of the city. This has led to a number of differences between the two ways of life, including differences in the types of housing, the types of food, and the types of entertainment. These differences have led to a number of problems, including the problem of overcrowding in urban areas, the problem of pollution, and the problem of the loss of the rural way of life. These problems have led to a number of efforts to improve the urban way of life, including efforts to improve housing, to improve the environment, and to preserve the rural way of life. These efforts have been successful in some cases, but they have not been successful in all cases. The problem of overcrowding in urban areas, for example, has not been solved. The problem of pollution has not been solved. The problem of the loss of the rural way of life has not been solved. This is because the process of urbanization is still going on, and it is still leading to a concentration of the population in urban areas. This is a fact that we must recognize if we are to find a way to solve these problems.



Grabill

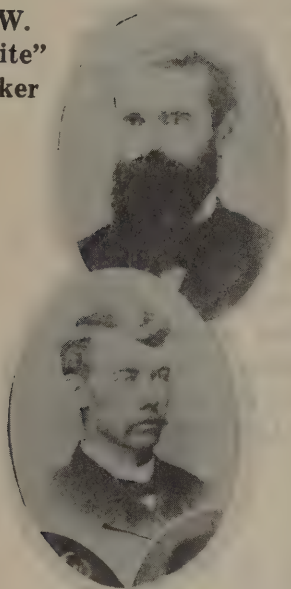


Gunter



Dinsmore

**C. W.
"White"
Walker**



E. B. Wall



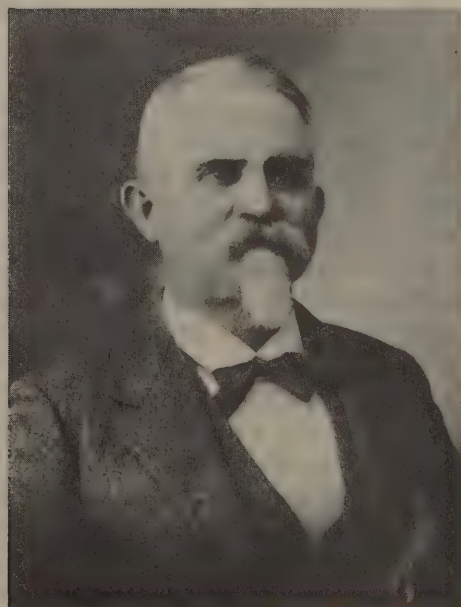
T. H. Humphreys



J. K. Butt



G. A. Hurst



C. R. Buckner



JOHN MAYES

John Mayes was born in Washington County, Arkansas, August 28, 1875, and spent his entire life in this community, passing to his reward on April 7, 1945. His education was obtained in the public schools of Washington County and in the Academy at Rogers, Arkansas, from which institution he was graduated in 1898. He taught school thereafter for several years, during which time he was studying law as he had opportunity and spare time from his teaching duties. He was admitted to the bar for general practice of law in the local courts in 1904 and later was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and in the United States District Courts. He was chosen by vote of the people of Washington County as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1917.

CHARLES THOMAS KELLER

Charles Thomas Keller was born in Christian County, Missouri, in June 1864, and came to Arkansas a few years thereafter. He taught school in Washington and Benton counties and studied law with the Walkers. He owned and published a newspaper in Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma. He returned to Arkansas in 1900 and was admitted to the bar. He managed C. N. Haskell's campaign for Governor of Oklahoma in 1907. He died in 1931.

WILLIAM H. SPENCER

William H. Spencer was born in Shawnee County, Illinois, on November 5, 1861. In 1909 he moved to Greenwood, Arkansas and began the practice of law there, having been admitted to the bar of Arkansas in that year. Later he moved to Huntsville and engaged in the practice of law. He then moved to Bentonville, then to Rogers, and finally to Fayetteville, where he practiced the rest of his life. He died Sept. 30, 1929.

ALLEN G. FLOWERS

Allen G. Flowers was born in Sumter, South Carolina, Dec. 31, 1869. He began his professional life at the age of ten, as an apprentice in a print shop in Sumter. He showed marked progress and won a South-wide competition in setting type by hand, in Atlanta. Early in his career he went to Washington where he completed his high school education in the YMCA night school, afterwards attending George Washington University where he took his Bachelor's degree in law in 1906 and his Master's degree in 1907. He was admitted to the District of Columbia bar in 1908. In 1910 he was chairman of the Washington delegation to the International Typographical Convention at Minneapolis. Shortly after that time he moved to Arkansas where he was the editor and publisher of the Arkansas Sentinel at Fayetteville from 1911 to 1913. It was in Arkansas that Dean Flowers began his active practice of law, serving as deputy prosecuting attorney in the Washington County courts from 1912 to 1919. In addition to his practice of law at Fayetteville, he became a lecturer in economics at the University of Arkansas. From Arkansas he went to Baylor University in Waco, Texas in 1920, serving as a professor of law and then as Dean of the Baylor Law School from 1921 to 1935. Dean Flowers died in Waco on May 14, 1935.

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JOHN HALE

John Hale was born in Crawford County, Arkansas, March 22, 1870. He finished his common school course, taught school for several years and read law in the office of the late Sam Chew in Van Buren, Ark. and later studied in the office of Judge Fitzhugh in Van Buren and was admitted to the bar in Van Buren in 1897. He came to Washington County a few years thereafter and practiced his profession until his death, which occurred June 17, 1931 at his residence in Prairie Grove, Ark. Mr. Hale served as deputy prosecuting attorney of this county for several years. His son, James R. Hale, is a member of the bar of Washington County at this time.

ISAAC MORGAN DAVIS

Isaac Morgan Davis was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1854. He was educated in the University of Iowa. He came to Springdale in 1903, and was admitted to the Arkansas bar about 1903. He died Sept. 23, 1921. Mr. Davis was a personal friend of the noted Indiana authors, Lew Wallace and James Whitcomb Riley.

HAMILTON ATWOOD DINSMORE

Hamilton A. Dinsmore, son of Hugh A. Dinsmore, was born at Bentonville, Arkansas, Oct. 13, 1884. He was engaged in the lumber business for some time. He was admitted to the bar in Texas. In 1933 he came to Fayetteville where he practiced until his death in 1934.

J. FRANK HOLMES

J. Frank Holmes was born at Social Circle, Georgia in 1873. He studied for the ministry in the Christian Church. He was admitted to the bar in Walton County, Georgia in 1905. In 1912 he practiced at Monroe, Georgia. He was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma in 1918. After spending some time in Texas and California, he moved to Arkansas and was admitted to the bar here in 1931. He was Mayor of Prairie Grove about 12 years. He was representative in the Arkansas legislature from Washington County for two terms. He died June 27, 1947.

HARVEY LELAND JOYCE

Harvey Leland Joyce was born March 3, 1897 at Springdale, Arkansas, and died on April 2, 1953. After serving in the legal department of the Frisco Railroad for 17 years, he became a resident of Fayetteville in 1938. He was practicing law with his son, John H. Joyce, in Fayetteville at the time of his death. He was licensed to practice law in Arkansas 1929 and was licensed by the bar in Missouri in 1934.

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GEORGE ABNER HURST

George Abner Hurst was born at Van Buren, Arkansas, Aug. 11, 1881 and died at Fayetteville October 29, 1945. He received the B.S. degree from the University of Arkansas in 1906 and was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law shortly thereafter. He was active in politics and served in the 1905, 1909 and 1911 sessions of the General Assembly as one of the Representatives from Washington County. His wife, Ella B. Hurst, served in the lower House in 1935.

NATHAN BOONE WILLIAMS

Nathan Boone Williams was born near Whitener, Arkansas, August 26, 1873 and died December 29, 1951. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Arkansas in 1894 and to the Supreme Court of the United States and the District of Columbia in 1914. He practiced in Fayetteville from 1894 to 1911 and in Washington, D.C., from 1911 to his death. He worked with many committees of Congress during the years and was a lecturer in Northwestern University in 1929. He was author of several articles of government and was generally considered the "Father of the Parcel Post system."

W. A. POLLARD

W. S. (Stirman) Pollard was the son of Dr. T.J. and Mrs. Elizabeth Pollard. He was born in Springfield, Missouri, June 19, 1865 and died in Kansas City January 9, 1959 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville. He was admitted to the bar about 1890. He had studied law in the office of his kinsman, Major B. R. Davidson. Later he was local attorney of the Frisco Railroad and in 1910 he was transferred to Kansas City as Claim Agent. Mr. Pollard was a member of the Independence Boulevard Christian Church of Kansas City and was on its official board.

JOHN SHERMAN JAMESON

John S. Jameson was born in Madison County, Arkansas, January 21, 1888 and died in Fayetteville April 15, 1960. After attending public school in Madison County, he attended the University of Arkansas. He taught school for several years in Madison County. He studied law and received the LL.B. degree from the LaSalle Extension University of Chicago, Ill. He was admitted to the bar in 1918. He began the practice of law in Huntsville, Arkansas in partnership with the late James Harris in 1918. In the same year he was elected state legislator from Madison County and served in 1919 in the General Assembly. He later served as Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Madison County. In 1925 he moved to Fayetteville, where he practiced law until his death. In 1940 he and his son, Paul Jameson, formed a partnership under the firm name of Jameson and Jameson which continued until his death.

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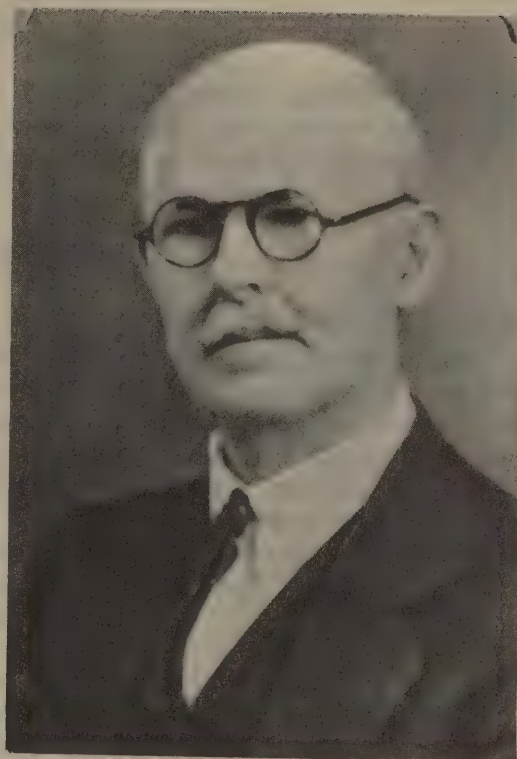
Journal of Interpersonal Violence

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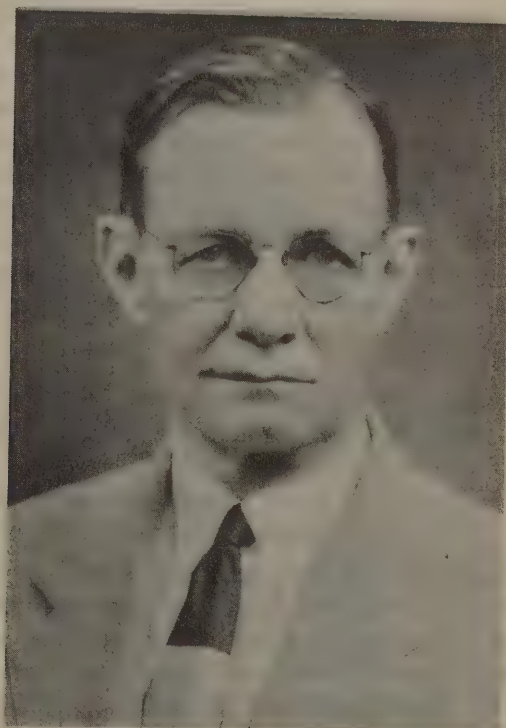
W. STIRMAN POLLARD



JOHN MAYES



J. FRANK HOLMES



TOM SULLINS



JOHN D. BROWN



JOHN D. BROWN



JOHN D. BROWN



JOHN D. BROWN

E. B. WALL

E.B.Wall was born at Kossuth, Iowa, August 31, 1855 and came to Fayetteville in 1881. He was learned in the law and was given the honorary title of "Judge". He practiced 50 years and died in 1929.

THOMAS HADDEN HUMPHREYS

Thomas Hadden Humphreys was born Sept. 20, 1865 in Upshur County, Texas, where his mother had gone as a refugee in the closing days of the War between the States. He obtained his early education in the public schools at Fort Smith and later studied at the University of Arkansas. Then he studied law at the University of Virginia. Upon returning to Fort Smith he opened a law office and was elected City Attorney in 1890. About 1895 he moved to Fayetteville and opened a law office. In 1898 Judge Humphreys was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly of Arkansas, from Washington County, and served for two terms. In 1901 he was Speaker of the House.

In 1903 the 11th Chancery District was created by an Act of the Legislature and Judge Humphreys was appointed Chancellor of the new district, in which position he served until 1916, at which time a vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court of Arkansas. He was appointed to fill that vacancy, and was elected to succeed himself until he voluntarily retired after 25 years of service. He returned to Fayetteville where he lived until his death on November 7, 1951.

WALTER I. WHITTY

Walter I. Whitty was admitted to the bar in Fayetteville shortly after World War I and practiced here for a short time, serving one term as City Attorney. In politics and in some organizations to which he belonged, including the Ku Klux Klan, he had a lot of opposition and left the county under a cloud, being much involved financially. He went to Chicago where, after many hardships and through the assistance of members of the Masonic fraternity to which he belonged, he overcame his troubles, discharged all his financial obligations and was happily married.

In 1931 Whitty published a book entitled "Through the Valley", getting the idea from the 23rd Psalm, Verse 4, which he said he got from reading it in Spanish:

"Aunque ande en valle de sombra de muerte,
No temere mal alguno; porque tu estaras conmigo."

He was a classical scholar and had a fine command of the English language. "Through the Valley" was an autobiography in which he used assumed names for various Fayetteville persons that he had known. He referred to the Exalted Cyclops of the Klan as the War Horse, the local daily paper was The Vanity Tickler, some of his opponents in politics were Goob, Gabe, Gib, etc.; the Supreme Court of Arkansas was a bunch of hoary hypocrites; and other well-known local characters were severely criticized.

HUGH ANDERSON DINSMORE

Hugh Anderson Dinsmore was born at Cave Springs, Benton County, Arkansas, Dec. 24, 1850, and died May 2, 1930. He studied law in the office of Samuel N. Elliott, a well-known lawyer of Bentonville, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Shortly thereafter he began the practice of law in Fayetteville in partnership with J.D. Walker, later U.S. Senator, a man whose name stands high in the legal history of Fayetteville and all Arkansas. Four years later Dinsmore was elected prosecuting attorney, an office which he filled ably from 1878 to 1884. For two years thereafter he engaged in general practice and in 1886 President Grover Cleveland appointed him as Minister of the United States to the Court of the King of Korea, where he served for four years. He returned to Fayetteville in 1890 and again engaged in general practice for two years and then was elected to Congress. He served in Congress from 1893 to 1905, when he retired from political life. After his retirement from Congress, he formed a partnership with the late Judge E. S. McDaniel and maintained this connection for some time. Dinsmore was a polished orator and a man of great intellect, a public-spirited citizen and an illustrious statesman.

LEE SEAMSTER

Judge Lee Seamster was born September 14, 1888 in Benton County, Arkansas and died in Fayetteville, July 25, 1960. After private study of law and in the offices of attorneys in Bentonville, he was admitted to the Arkansas bar January 27, 1913. In 1923 he moved to Fayetteville and in 1924 served as City Attorney. In 1925 he was appointed Chancellor of the newly created 13th Chancery District, which office he held until 1942, at which time he retired from the Chancery Bench and resumed the practice of law. He served as Representative from Washington County in the General Assembly, in 1947. Judge Seamster was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Chief Justice Griffin Smith of the Supreme Court of Arkansas in 1955 and served until the end of that term in 1956.

BERNAL D. SEAMSTER

Bernal D. Seamster was born in Benton County, Arkansas in 1909 and died at Little Rock on June 12, 1960. He was the son of Judge Lee Seamster. Bernal Seamster was graduated from the Law School of the University of Arkansas and entered practice in Fayetteville in 1932, where he practiced until he entered the service in World War II. After discharge from the service, he entered practice of law with Reid and Priest in New York City and practiced there from 1946 until 1952. He removed to Little Rock in 1952 and practiced there until his death.

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JOHN K. BUTT

John K. Butt, Chancellor and Probate Judge of the 13th Chancery District of Arkansas, was elected in 1942 and re-elected in 1948. He was killed in an auto accident on the 27th day of August, 1949. He was born in Green Forest, Carroll County, Arkansas, on the 10th day of March, 1902. He was reared in Eureka Springs, moved to Fayetteville in 1943. He had been admitted to the Arkansas Bar in 1923. He served in the Arkansas Legislature and was also prosecuting attorney of the 4th Judicial District from 1939 to 1943, thereby serving in all three departments of government.

G. T. (TOM) SULLINS

G.T. (Tom) Sullins was born in Madison County, Arkansas, May 7, 1889. He was educated in the public schools of Madison County and took some work at the University of Arkansas. He took a law course from the LaSalle Extension University of Chicago and received his LL.B. degree in 1914. In that same year he was admitted to the bar of Arkansas at Huntsville. In 1918 Mr. Sullins was elected County and Probate Judge of Madison County and served from January 1919 to January 1921. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Arkansas July 12, 1920.

In 1924 He moved to Springdale, where he practiced law until 1928 at which time he moved to Fayetteville. He was Mayor of the City of Springdale in 1926-27. He was appointed Assistant U.S. District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas and served from Feb. 22, 1930 to March 6, 1934. In 1934 he moved back to Fayetteville and again engaged in the practice of law. At first there was a partnership with his son, Paul Sullins, and later he formed a partnership with Rex W. Perkins which lasted until the death of Mr. Sullins May 13, 1951.

PRICE ADDISON DICKSON

Price A. Dickson was born in Bentonville, Ark., May 12, 1903, and died May 8, 1957. He was the son of Judge and Mrs. William A. Dickson. Price Dickson received his B.S. degree from the University of Arkansas in 1924, after which he attended the University of Nebraska, where he received the Master of Science degree in 1925. He received the LL.B. degree from Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee in 1926. He was admitted to the bar in Fayetteville the same year and practiced here continuously until the time of his death. Mr. Dickson served as City Attorney of Fayetteville from 1936 to 1946 and again from 1947 to 1951. He also served as US Commissioner and Deputy Prosecuting Attorney.

ALLAN M. WILSON

Allan M. Wilson, son of Robert J. Wilson, was also an attorney. However, he did not practice very much. He was born August 15, 1889 and died December 16, 1942. He was admitted to the bar about 1918. He served Fayetteville as City Attorney, Mayor, and Postmaster.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and addresses on the right. The names are: John Smith, Jane Doe, and Robert Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main Street, New York, NY 10001; 456 Elm Street, New York, NY 10002; and 789 Oak Street, New York, NY 10003.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and addresses on the right. The names are: John Smith, Jane Doe, and Robert Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main Street, New York, NY 10001; 456 Elm Street, New York, NY 10002; and 789 Oak Street, New York, NY 10003.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and addresses on the right. The names are: John Smith, Jane Doe, and Robert Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main Street, New York, NY 10001; 456 Elm Street, New York, NY 10002; and 789 Oak Street, New York, NY 10003.

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MINOR W. MILLWEE

Minor W. Millwee was born at Horatio, Arkansas, June 9, 1901. He attended Hendrix College, University of Virginia, and received the B.A and LL.B. degrees from the University of Arkansas. He served as Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit from April 1937 until his election as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas in 1944. He assumed office January 1, 1945 and served until December 31, 1958.

KARL GREENHAW

Karl Greenhaw was born at Marshall, Arkansas, August 31, 1892. He attended the University of Arkansas and took a course in liberal arts and later graduated in law at the University in June 1914. He began the practice of law in Fayetteville but moved to Harrison in 1917. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Fourth Judicial Circuit in 1918 and was re-elected in 1920 and 1922. He returned to Fayetteville in 1928 and resumed practice here. He was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas September 29, 1941 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Basil Baker. He retired at the expiration of the term December 31, 1942.

THOMAS F. BUTT

Thomas Franklin Butt was born in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, March 26, 1917. He received an LL.B. degree from the Law School of the University of Arkansas in 1938 and was admitted to practice in the State and Federal courts the same year. He was instructor in law at the University of Arkansas 1939-1940. He and David Mallory and W.Y. Rosier practiced under the firm name of Mallory, Rosier & Butt for about two years, 1940-1941. He then practiced under his own name until he was elected Chancellor of the 13th Chancery Circuit in 1950, which office he has held continuously up to this time.

MAUPIN CUMMINGS

Maupin Cummings was born at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, June 10, 1910. After finishing high school in 1928, he attended the University of Arkansas 1929-1933. He received the B.A. degree in 1932 and attended the Law School of the University for two years. He was on the faculty of the Rogers High School 1933-1935. He was admitted to the bar in 1935 and elected to the House of Representatives from Washington County the same year. He was elected to the State Senate in 1937 and served through 1941. He was elected Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit in 1946 and has served continuously until the present.

V. JAMES PTAK

Vaclac James Ptak was born at Pyndall, South Dakota, April 25, 1898. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Arkansas in 1920 and his LL.B. degree from Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. in 1923. He was admitted to the bar in Fayetteville and began the practice of law here in 1925. He practiced until 1939, at which time he was elected Municipal Judge, which office he now holds.



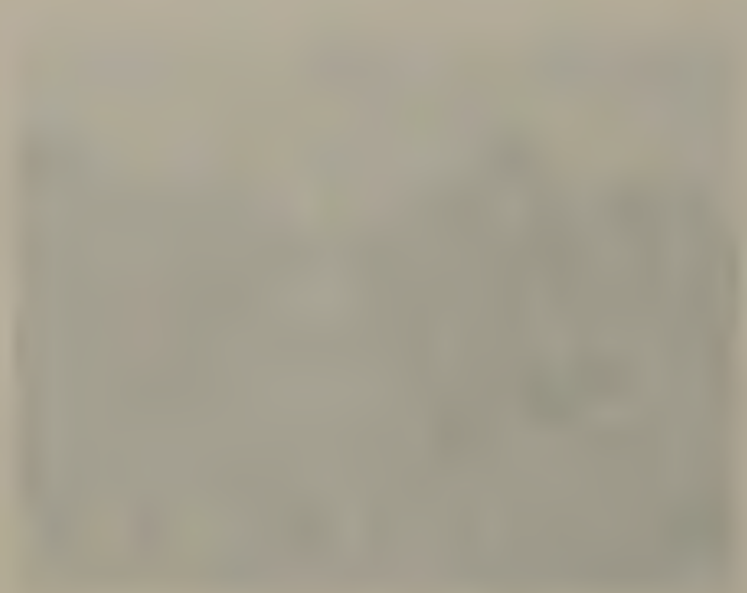
THE SUPREME COURT OF ARKANSAS — 1942

Left to right: J. S. Holt, T. M. Mehaffy, Frank G. Smith, Griffin Smith, T. H. Humphreys, E. L. McHaney, Karl Greenhaw.



WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE
at Fayetteville,
1868 - 1904

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FAYETTEVILLE DIVISION of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT
COURT for the WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

By Public Act No. 545, The Congress in 1940 created the Fayetteville Division of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, which consists of Washington, Benton and Madison counties. The first term of court held in this district was presided over by US District Judge Harry J. Lemley. Other trials were presided over by Judge Heartsill Ragon and Judge John E. Miller.

LAW SCHOOL
of the University of Arkansas

The Law School was established at the University of Arkansas in 1924 with Julian Seesel Waterman as its head. All members of the faculty have been members of the bar and practically all were admitted to practice in Arkansas. Some, who served for part time, were and are in the general practice of law, while others did not maintain an office or practice law in Washington County. The following is a list of the faculty from the beginning to the present, in chronological order.

Law School Faculty

(p = part time)

Waterman, Julian Seesel (1924-43)
Pepper, Claude Denson (1924-25)
Falconer, William Armistead (1925-27)
Evans, William Ney (1925-27)
Strahorn, John Sentman, Jr. (1926-31)
Leflar, Robert Allen (1927 -)
Savage, Dwight L. (1927-29)
Vaughan, George (1929-42)
Meriwether, Edward Baylor (1930-)
Overton, Elvin Ellis (1931-33)
Fornoff, Charles Wright (1936-39)
Fulbright, James William (1936-39)
Cypert, Alfred Boyd p (1937-41)
Lovell, Ulysses Andrew p (1939-)
Butt, Thomas Franklin p (1939-41)
Mann, James Harold (1940-41)
Whiteside, Frederick W. (1940-48)
Covington, Joe E. (1941-58)
Bethell, Edgar Eldredge p (1942-51)
Wing, Glen p (1943-46)
Headlee, Frank Merrick (1943)
Greenhaw, Karl p (1943-45)
Trammell, Ray (1944-)
Barnhart, Ralph Clayton (1946-)
Anderson, Robert Milford (1947-50)
DeMaio, Vincent Carl (1947-51)
Davis, Wylie Herman (1948-55)
Feifarek, Adolph J. (1948-49)
Enfield, William Henry p (1948-51, 1954-57)
Parker, Reginald (1949-51)

1911

1. The first of the year was a very cold day, with a heavy snowfall. The wind was from the north, and the snow was very dry. The ground was covered with a thick layer of snow, and the trees were heavily laden with it. The children were very happy to see the snow, and they went out to play in the yard. They built a snowman and made a snow fort. The snow was very beautiful, and it was a great day for the children.

1912

2. The second of the year was a very warm day, with a heavy rain. The wind was from the south, and the rain was very heavy. The ground was covered with a thick layer of rain, and the trees were heavily laden with it. The children were very happy to see the rain, and they went out to play in the yard. They built a rain fort and made a rain man. The rain was very beautiful, and it was a great day for the children.

1913

3. The third of the year was a very cold day, with a heavy snowfall. The wind was from the north, and the snow was very dry. The ground was covered with a thick layer of snow, and the trees were heavily laden with it. The children were very happy to see the snow, and they went out to play in the yard. They built a snowman and made a snow fort. The snow was very beautiful, and it was a great day for the children.

4. The fourth of the year was a very warm day, with a heavy rain. The wind was from the south, and the rain was very heavy. The ground was covered with a thick layer of rain, and the trees were heavily laden with it. The children were very happy to see the rain, and they went out to play in the yard. They built a rain fort and made a rain man. The rain was very beautiful, and it was a great day for the children.

5. The fifth of the year was a very cold day, with a heavy snowfall. The wind was from the north, and the snow was very dry. The ground was covered with a thick layer of snow, and the trees were heavily laden with it. The children were very happy to see the snow, and they went out to play in the yard. They built a snowman and made a snow fort. The snow was very beautiful, and it was a great day for the children.

6. The sixth of the year was a very warm day, with a heavy rain. The wind was from the south, and the rain was very heavy. The ground was covered with a thick layer of rain, and the trees were heavily laden with it. The children were very happy to see the rain, and they went out to play in the yard. They built a rain fort and made a rain man. The rain was very beautiful, and it was a great day for the children.

7. The seventh of the year was a very cold day, with a heavy snowfall. The wind was from the north, and the snow was very dry. The ground was covered with a thick layer of snow, and the trees were heavily laden with it. The children were very happy to see the snow, and they went out to play in the yard. They built a snowman and made a snow fort. The snow was very beautiful, and it was a great day for the children.

8. The eighth of the year was a very warm day, with a heavy rain. The wind was from the south, and the rain was very heavy. The ground was covered with a thick layer of rain, and the trees were heavily laden with it. The children were very happy to see the rain, and they went out to play in the yard. They built a rain fort and made a rain man. The rain was very beautiful, and it was a great day for the children.

9. The ninth of the year was a very cold day, with a heavy snowfall. The wind was from the north, and the snow was very dry. The ground was covered with a thick layer of snow, and the trees were heavily laden with it. The children were very happy to see the snow, and they went out to play in the yard. They built a snowman and made a snow fort. The snow was very beautiful, and it was a great day for the children.

10. The tenth of the year was a very warm day, with a heavy rain. The wind was from the south, and the rain was very heavy. The ground was covered with a thick layer of rain, and the trees were heavily laden with it. The children were very happy to see the rain, and they went out to play in the yard. They built a rain fort and made a rain man. The rain was very beautiful, and it was a great day for the children.

Levy, Stanley M. (1949-51)
 Moran, Gerard Richard (1949-51)
 Heidlebaugh, George E. (1950-51)
 Dunaway, Edwin Eagle (1951-53)
 Loiseaux, Pierre R. (1951-53)
 Morgan, Lawrence Searcy (1951-53)
 Ball, E. J. p (1951-57)
 Forrester, Kenneth J., Libr. (1951-52)
 Friday, Herschel Hugar p (1951-52)
 Treat, Kern L., Libr. (1952-54)
 Kirk, Maurice Blake (1953-55)
 Davis, Ray Jay (1953-55)
 Watson, Lina Hayes, Libr. (1954-)
 Kaps, Warren J. (1955-57)
 Pollitt, Daniel H. (1955-57)
 Putman, William B. p (1955-60)
 Spies, Frederic K. (1957-)
 Witte, Albert M. (1957-)
 Banks, Warren E. p (1957-)
 Millwee, Minor W. p (1958-)
 Gelnaw, Helen Carey (1959)
 Warner, C. Randolph p (1958-59)
 West, James E. p (1958-59)
 Carnes, Charles Norman (1959-)
 Mooney, Eugene F. (1959-)
 Davis, Sidney P. Jr. p (1961-)

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We will give only the biographies of Julian S. Waterman, the founder of the School and Dean from 1924 to 1943; George Vaughan, who was an active practitioner for many years; William A. Falconer, who had practiced law for many years and was Chancellor of the Tenth Chancery District; and Robert A. Leflar, who served as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas.

JULIAN SEESEL WATERMAN

Julian Seesel Waterman was born September 9, 1891 at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and died September 18, 1943. He was a graduate of the Pine Bluff high school; B.A., Tulane University (1912); M.A., University of Michigan (1913); J.D. (Doctor of Jurisprudence), University of Chicago (1923). He came to the University of Arkansas as an instructor in economics in 1914 and became head of the department in 1923; professor of law in 1924 to his death; founder of the Law School; Dean of the Law School 1926 to his death; visiting professor of law during summers at the universities of Southern California, Chicago, North Carolina, Texas; vice-president of the University of Arkansas 1937 to his death. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and many other honorary societies. He was author of many articles in leading periodicals. These articles, collected and bound together as a single large volume, are in the University of Arkansas Law library. Waterman Hall, the home of the Law School, erected in 1953, is named for him. He was one of the most respected and loved of all the citizens of Arkansas.

GEORGE VAUGHAN

George Vaughan was born May 20, 1873 at Fayetteville, Arkansas. He was a graduate of Lockesburg High School; B.A., University of Arkansas (1896); LL.B. (1898); LL.D. (hon.) (1926). After practicing law for some time in Sevier County and in Little Rock, he served two terms in the Arkansas Senate and came to the University of Arkansas as a professor of law (1929-1942). After retirement he practiced at Little Rock until his death. He was the author of numerous articles on taxation and one book entitled "Temples and Towers." (1938). He was a specialist in the law of taxation and real estate.

WILLIAM ARMISTEAD FALCONER

William Armistead Falconer was born June 16, 1869 at Charleston, Arkansas. After receiving a high school education and attending the University of Arkansas, he received the LL.B. degree from the University of Virginia (1894); D.C.L. (hon.), University of the South, Sewanee (1922); LL.D. (hon.), University of Arkansas (1925). After practicing law in Fort Smith 1894 to 1925, he served as Chancellor of the Tenth Chancery District, 1913-1919. He was a professor of law at the University of Arkansas, 1925 until his death. He was a Phi Beta Kappa (University of Virginia) and translator for Loeb Classical Library of Cicero's De Senectute, De Amicitia, and De Devinations. He was a classical scholar and a master of languages.

ROBERT ALLEN LEFLAR

Robert Allen Leflar was born at Siloam Springs, Arkansas, March 22, 1901. He received B.A. degree from the University of Arkansas in 1922; LL.B. degree, cum laude, from Harvard University, 1927; S.J.D. degree, 1932. After teaching in high school and John Brown College at Siloam Springs, he became a member of the faculty of the Law School of the University of Arkansas in 1927. He served as Dean of the Law School, 1943-1954, and is now Distinguished Professor of Law; professor of law New York University, 1954-1956; now Director of Seminar for Appellate Judges; admitted to Arkansas bar in 1928. Served as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas in 1949-1951. He is author of Law of Conflict of Law, 1959, and of many articles in leading periodicals.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ARKANSAS 1950



Left to right: Robert A. Leflar, Minor W. Millwee, J. S. Holt, Griffin Smith, Ed. F. McFaddin, George Rose Smith, Edwin E. Dunaway.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ARKANSAS 1956



Left to right: Paul Ward, Minor W. Millwee, J. S. Holt, Lee Seamster, Ed. F. McFaddin, George Rose Smith, Sam Robinson.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

A. M. WILSON, November 13, 1840
 A. B. GREENWOOD, January 4, 1845
 LAFAYETTE GREGG, August 23, 1856
 B. J. BROWN, December 1, 1862
 J. E. CRAVENS, January 7, 1868
 SQUIRE BOONE, October 15, 1866
 ELIAS HARRELL, August 11, 1868
 S. W. PEEL, April 26, 1873
 E. I. STIRMAN, October 13, 1876
 H. A. DINSMORE, October 14, 1878 (three terms)
 J. FRANK WILSON, October 30, 1884
 J. V. WALKER, October 30, 1886
 S. M. JOHNSON, October 30, 1888
 J. M. PEEL, October 30, 1890
 J. N. TILLMAN, Oct. 31, 1892, Oct. 30, 1898
 J. W. WALKER, October 30, 1898
 J. S. MAPLES, Oct. 30, 1900, Oct. 31, 1905
 D. B. HAMBY, appointed June 20, 1905
 C. A. FULLER, Oct. 31, 1910, Oct. 31, 1914
 J. S. CONNER, Oct. 31, 1914, Jan. 1, 1919
 J. W. NANCE, Jan. 1, 1919, Jan. 1, 1925
 JOHN S. COMBS, Jan. 1, 1925 to Jan. 1, 1931
 J. W. TRIMBLE, Jan. 1, 1931 to Jan. 1, 1939
 JOHN K. BUTT, Jan. 1, 1941 - 1942
 JEFF DUTY, January 1943-44; 1945-46
 TED P. COXEY, January 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953
 1955, 1957, 1959

CHANCELLORS THIRTEENTH CHANCERY CIRCUIT

LEE SEAMSTER, appointed Feb. 20, 1925, Senate failed to confirm. Reappointed April 25, 1925, after Senate adjourned. Elected 1926 for remainder of term.
1925-32; 1931-36; 1937-42.

JOHN K. BUTT, 1943-1948

F. O. BUTT, Sept. 29, 1943, to succeed John K. Butt

JOHN K. BUTT, returned to office, Jan. 3, 1944 after U.S. Navy discharge

JOHN K. BUTT, 1949-54

LEE SEAMSTER, August 30, 1949, to fill vacancy caused by death of John K. Butt

THOMAS F. BUTT, 1951-54; 1955-60

Out of the Past

At the organization of the circuit court in 1829, Washington County constituted a part of the Second Judicial Circuit of which Benjamin Johnson was judge. There was much interchanging of circuits, however, and the court at Fayetteville was presided over successively by Thomas P. Eskridge, Edward Cross and S.S.Hall, and from 1833 to 1837 by Archibald Yell. The first circuit court held after the organization of state government was begun on April 15, 1837. The county then was a part of the Fourth Judicial District, of which J. M. Hoge was judge until 1844. The first conviction for murder occurred at the September 1838 term when Spencer Asbury was tried for killing Enoch Chandler of Illinois Township. A verdict of murder in the first degree was found and he was sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 28 but before the day of execution arrived he made his escape and was never recaptured.

SOME FAYETTEVILLE STORY-TELLERS

Vol Walker was a conscientious and ethical lawyer. He was liberal to a fault and would give his last penny to help the needy. He made a great deal of money in the practice of law but was poor in this worlds goods when he died. As a conversationalist and raconteur he had few equals. Vol Walker, Dwight L. Savage, Allan Wilson, Carl Bell and Bud Bishop were the greatest raconteurs I ever knew in this community.

Mr. Savage was a man of great information and widely traveled and had a profound knowledge of the law. He was a master of words and never lacked the proper word to express his thoughts with exactness.

Carl Bell, veteran court reporter, could not only give the exact words that were used in any conversation but could give the mannerisms. He had a photographic memory and was an impersonator of no mean ability. Many prominent people in this community were the victims of his satire.

Allan Wilson was quick at repartee and a brilliant conversationalist.

One of the most unique and interesting characters in this community was Wythe W. Bishop, better known as "Bud" Bishop or simply "Bish." One of his brothers was William Walker Bishop, a well-known business man who was Justice of the Peace of Prairie Township and one-time coroner of Washington County. "Bud", however, had no ambition to own property or occupy positions of honor or trust. He was for a long time porter at the VanWinkle Hotel. He had been brought up around the Walkers and attended all the criminal trials and listed to the arguments of Vol Walker and other prominent lawyers. He knew the history of all murders and other crimes committed in the county and when there was an interesting criminal case, Bud was on the front seat and took it all in. He had little education but had a bright and retentive memory. He never forgot a story and was one of the greatest raconteurs in this community and could always tell a story to illustrate his opinions. He could sing folk songs - in fact, he made some records of folk songs a short time before his death. Vol Walker's opinion of "Bud" was given in the following words: "Smartest damned man in Arkansas, bar none."

The following are some of "Bud's" comments:

They are half brothers, have the same mother. You know, they seem more kin when they have the same mother.

Mr. ----- (a local man) was a mean man -- used to make fun of Christ.

Mr. ----- (a local lawyer) is a pretty good fellow but he wants to cover more ground than he is qualified for.

Mrs. Read (former editor of the Fayetteville Daily Democrat) is a smart woman and a pretty woman but she gets too many irons in the fire. She's trying to save the old Boonsboro mill now.

Mrs. Read is thinking of writing a book to be titled "Trials and Crimes." She doesn't want any nigger killings unless it's a white man killing a nigger.

You know that tax board sent for me to come down. Wonder what they want. I haven't paid any taxes since Harley Gover was sheriff and it's too late to assess now.

You know I get a little pension (old age pension) and I have a hog. I was afraid if they found out that I had that hog they would say, "Hell, if he has a hog, he don't need any pension."

In 1932 and 1933 Dwight Savage and I were associated in the practice of law in Fayetteville and "Bud" Bishop came to our office nearly every day, to shine our shoes or clean up the office. He was a great admirer of Mr. Savage. One day he came in and asked me "Where is Judge Savage today? He is a fine man and one of the best lawyers I ever saw." A few days later Mr. Savage had him to clean the windows of the office. They were about half-cleaned and Bon Ami was splattered all over the floor, and his charges were so exorbitant that Mr. Savage refused to pay him. The next time he came in, which was several days later, he said "Where is old man Savage today? He is a contrary old cuss."

E.B. Wall, who had the honorary title of "Judge", was learned in the law but stuttered badly and was not a good politician. He made the race for County Judge of Washington County one time and got only a few scattering votes. Waymon Brown, another well-known Fayetteville character, ran a livery stable and let M. Wall have a horse to ride in making the rounds of the county in the campaign. Later, Mr. Brown and "Judge" Wall fell out, and were indulging in recriminations. Finally Mr. Brown reminded "Judge" Wall of the fact that he had let him have a horse, gratis, to ride in the campaign for County Judge. To which Mr. Wall replied, "Yes, and b-b-by god, if I had had him another w-e-e-e-k I would not have got a d-a-a-a-a-m-n-e-d vote."

Many other stories are told about Mr. Wall, one of which was that Major Davidson saw him coming out of a saloon in Fort Smith and said to him: "Brother Wall, I am sorry to see you coming out of that saloon." To which Mr. Wall replied, "I h-o-o-o-p-e you did not expect me to s-t-a-a-a-y in there all day."

O.W.E.

Out of the Past

The last legal hanging in Washington County occurred in the jailyard at Fayetteville on Sept. 11, 1913. Omer Davis suffered the extreme penalty for the killing of Nellie Moneyhun. The Fayetteville Daily printed all the morbid details of the execution, although the state had already adopted a new "Electrocution" law that provided that "No newspaper shall print the details of the execution of criminals under this Act."

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY BAR

According to Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, the following members of the bar are listed in Washington County for 1960 and 1961.

FAYETTEVILLE

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Charles D. Atkinson | John H. Joyce |
| E. J. Ball | Hugh R. Kincaid, Jr. |
| Warren E. Banks, Jr. | Randall V. Laverty |
| Ralph C. Barnhart | Robert A. Leflar |
| Woodson W. Bassett, Jr. | Chester P. Leonard |
| Elgin H. Blalock | Suzanne Chalfant Lighton |
| Hubert L. Burch | A. D. McAllister, Jr. |
| Jack N. Burge | George L. McConnell |
| David J. Burleson | Russell McConnell |
| Thomas F. Butt | E. B. Meriwether |
| Charles N. Carnes | Minor W. Millwee |
| Herbert R. Carter | Eugene F. Mooney |
| Troy F. Clark | John Wm. Murphy |
| J. R. Crocker | Walter R. Niblock |
| L. M. Cummings | Chas T. Pearson, Jr. |
| Sidney P. Davis, Jr. | H. L. Pearson |
| Hal C. Douglas | Thomas Pearson |
| Peter G. Estes | Rex W. Perkins |
| J. W. Fulbright | V. James Ptak |
| Karl Greenhaw | W. B. Putman |
| Leonard F. Greenhaw | Virgil H. Ramsey |
| James R. Hale | Chas. E. Scharlau |
| F. J. Healy | Frederic K. Spies |
| Carlos B. Hill | Chas. W. Stewart |
| Paul Jameson | Ray Trammell |
| Proctor F. Johnson | Charles B. Trumbo |

FAYETTEVILLE BAR (continued)

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Clifton Wade | O. E. Williams |
| Earl N. Williams | Glen Wing |
| Eugene J. Williams | Albert M. Witte |

J. W. Baxter is also an attorney in Fayetteville

Donald Trumbo, investor, lives in Fayetteville but has not practiced for many years.

Dr. Frank Riggall of Prairie Grove has recently graduated from the Law School of the University of Arkansas and been admitted to the bar.

SPRINGDALE

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Nathan R. Bickford | Charles E. Davis |
| James B. Blair | James E. Evans |
| Herman C. Bonner | W. G. Howard |
| John W. Cloer | Lewis D. Jones |
| Courtney C. Crouch | Ulys A. Lovell |
| James D. Cypert | R. H. Mills |

Out of the Past

Washington County's most noted murder trial was held in June 1839 when three men were convicted by an impromptu court and were hanged, for the murder of three members of the Wright family at Cane Hill. The Committee (jury) that convicted these men was composed of 36 reputable citizens from the western part of the county. Two firstperson accounts are available to historians. Both were written by lawyers -- Alfred W. Arrington and James P. Neal. Both accounts were published in the Washington County Historical Society's January 1956 issue of Flashback, as was an article written by J. F. Bates some years after the occurrence. Bates wrote: "The crime caused intense excitement. As the courts at that time had been slack in executing the laws, a mass meeting was held at Cane Hill and 36 of the most reliable character were chosen as a committee to take the law into their own hands and ferret out and punish the perpetrators of the crime."

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POSTSCRIPT

The Washington County Historical Society is proud of our latest publication -- "The Bench and Bar of Washington County", by O.E. Williams. We believe in recording our history while it is fresh in our minds. Fifty years from now -- maybe a hundred years hence, global powers permitting -- historians will turn to this book to learn how the law was administered in Washington County, Arkansas. And who were the barristers and judges who administered the law, in the old American tradition.

The author of "The Bench and Bar" is Oscar E. Williams, himself a practicing attorney who is at heart a historian. We owe him a profound debt for his research in old records and his devotion and writing skill that make these lawyers and jurists live again.

Now that the book is out, I shall miss the daily visits of the author. He always prefaced his visits with a phone call to our vice-president, Roy A. Scott: "Is W.J. in, at the scene of inaction?" He checked every detail of this history of the Washington County bar.

If I couldn't have been a journalist, I should like to have been a lawyer. Lawyers take their profession most seriously. Which is as it should be, since our civilization is founded on the rule of law. But the lawyers -- at least those whom I know -- do not take themselves too seriously, judging by the stories they tell. Which is also as it should be. They have what someone has called "a saving sense of humor." Also, they are respectful of the great legal names of the past -- Yell, Walker, Gregg, Wilson, Reagan, Gunter and many more.

Better men than we are built Washington County, as "The Bench and Bar" testifies. And one of the builders is O. E. Williams, whose roots go back to the very first settlers of our county, in 1826. It was a pleasure to work with him on this history of the Bench and Bar. And if we can sell 200 copies at \$1 each, we will be repaid for our investment.

W. J. LEMKE, editor of publications
Washington County Historical Society

Fayetteville, Arkansas
June 1, 1961

